



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and the Buffalo Society of Natural Science. The latter society have ample accommodations in the western portion of the basement. Professor D. S. Kellicott, the president of the Society of Natural Science, gave the address for that society. This society was organized in December, 1861, and its history has been one of continual progress. It has accumulated a fine museum, which is especially rich in local forms. The collection of fossils of the Waterlime group is noteworthy. Nowhere in America can be seen a better collection of Eurypterids, those strange *Limulus*-like forms which were a prominent feature in the Palæozoic seas. The first president, the late Judge Clinton, gave the society his valuable herbarium, while its entomological collection contains many of the type-specimens of the late Colman T. Robinson, A. R. Grote, L. F. Hervey, D. S. Kellicott, and others. The library is especially rich in entomological works. At present the society is somewhat cramped for funds, but in time it will be amply provided with money. Its late president, Dr. George E. Hayes, left about two hundred thousand dollars, which, after the death of his widow, are to come into the possession of the society. At present its funds are principally from the bequest of the late Professor C. T. Robinson. We are glad to learn that the meetings of the society have never been better attended or the discussions and papers more interesting than at present.

—The Johns Hopkins University will have its marine laboratory this year at Nassau, N. P. The party will sail about March 1, and will stay until July 1, if not longer. It is proposed to hire a building for the laboratory. Dr. W. K. Brooks will be in charge as usual.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Boston Society of Natural History.—January 19, 1887.—On account of the inclemency of the weather the regular paper of the evening was postponed, and Dr. J. S. Kingsley gave some of his recent observations on the embryology of Arthropods. A peculiar feature was noticed in the development of Decapods, in that the germ from the eyes to the tip of the abdomen was actually longer in early than in later stages. An explanation of this fact is difficult. Dr. Kingsley also referred to the classification of Arthropods and their derivation from Worms. Dr. C. S. Minot gave a *résumé* of observations on the origin of the tracheæ of Hexapods, and suggested that they supported Dr. Kingsley's view that these organs were not homologous in Arachnids and Hexapods. Professor W. T. Sedgwick spoke of the extrusion of trichocysts in *Paramecium* under the stimulation of tannic acid.

February 2.—Dr. Kingsley gave his paper postponed from the preceding meeting. He maintained that the terms "centro-lecithal" as applied to Arthropod eggs, and "superficial" as de-

scribing their segmentation, were totally erroneous. A superficial segmentation is of necessity meroblastic. In Arthropod eggs the first segmentations are central, and the blastoderm is formed by migration of the resulting cells to the surface. With this new view it is a comparatively easy matter to reconcile the process of gastrulation in the Hexapods with that of other Metazoa. It affords an excellent example of the theory of acceleration, or concentration of development, held by Professors Cope and Hyatt. The nauplius of Crustacea was regarded as an adaptive stage, and one which had far less phylogenetic significance than was usually assigned it. Professor Hyatt spoke of the early development of the sponges, and instanced cases which paralleled and supported the views of Dr. Kingsley.

General meeting, Wednesday evening, February 16.—The following papers were read: "On the Range of Variations in the Human Shoulder-Blade," by Dr. Thomas Dwight; "A Study of North American Geraniaceæ," by Professor Wm. Trelease.

Middlesex [Mass.] Institute.—January 19, 1887.—Mr. Frank S. Collins read a paper on "Curious Conceits of the Older Herbalists," quoting from Gerarde and earlier writers.

New York Academy of Sciences.—Monday evening, February 7.—The following paper was read: "Report upon the Pink Dolomite recently obtained near Morrisania, with Analysis," by Mr. A. B. Bjerregaard.

Monday evening, February 14.—The following paper was read: "The Landskibet, or Viking Ship, discovered near Gokstad, Norway, in 1880" (with lantern illustration), by Dr. John S. White.

Biological Society of Washington.—February 5, 1887.—The following communications were read: Mr. William T. Hornaday, "The Last of the Buffalo;" Mr. Richard Rathbun, "Ocean Temperature Charts in Connection with Studies in Geographical Distribution;" Dr. C. Hart Merriam, "Contributions to North American Mammalogy. Description of a New Species of Wood-Rat" (*Neotoma*); Mr. Henry W. Elliott, "Ridgeway's Nomenclature of Colors for Naturalists;" Dr. L. Stejneger, "Exhibition of New Species of Birds from the Sandwich Islands;" Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, "Variation under Domestication of the Rainbow Trout" (with exhibition of specimens).

February 19.—The following communications were read: Professor E. D. Cope, "An Undescribed Species of Snake from the District of Columbia;" Professor E. D. Cope, "The Hyoid Apparatus in the Urodele Batrachians;" Dr. George Vasey, "Remarks on a Recent Collection of Mexican Grasses, made by Dr. E. Palmer;" Professor R. E. C. Stearns, "Notes on Physianthus as a Moth-trap."